JULY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2717.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1782.

Northampton County.

NOTICE is hereby given to the persons hereunder named, and who are yet in arrear for taxes, on the several tracts of land to their names annexed, that they pay the same to the Treasurer of said county, at Easton, on or before the 20th day of August next; on failure whereof PUBLIC SALE will be made by us of the said tracts of land, or such parts thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said taxes and costs thereon, according to law, in the following manner, viz. Land situate in the townships of Mount-Bethel, William's, Bethlehem, Forks, Plainfield, Hamilton, Chesnut-Hill, Lower and Upper Smithfield, to be sold at Nazareth Tavern, in the said county, on the 26th day of August next; and the land situate in the townships of Maccungie, Whitehall, Allen, Salisbury, Towamensing and Penn, to be sold at the house of Nicholas Fox, in Allen-Town, and county aforesaid, on the 28th of said August; of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice, we having several times requested the payments of the said taxes by advertisements in the public papers, and the Treasurer has attended at Philadelphia twice for that purpose, but little regard has been paid thereto.

NICHOLAS FOX,
HENRY BARNET, } COMMISSIONERS.
HENRY LAWALL, }

Easton, June 22, 1782.

Where situated and owners names.	Acres.	2d & 3d State Tax State Money.			1st 8 Mo. Tax State Money.			2d 8 Mo. Tax State Money.			Effective Supplies for the Year 1781, in State Mo.			Effective Supplies for the Year 1781, in Hard Mo.			1st recruit Tax State Money.			2d recruit Tax Hard Money.			Additional Tax in State Mo.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
MOUNTBETHEL Township.																								
Henry Burtz	50		3	9		12	6		11			3	4		3	4		3	4		3	4		5	
Benjamin Carty	100		5	6		16			16			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
David Owen	100		5	6		16			16			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
John Lowry	80											5	4		5	4		10	8		10	8		8	
------- Bradfield	100		3			8			8			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
John Lukens	200	1	4		4	16		4	16			13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	11	
Stephen and Joseph Shewell	300		11		2	2	9	2	2	9	1			1			2			2			1	10	
Alexander M'Ilroy	172											11	6		11	6	1	3		1	3			17	3
William Jones	68		3			6	6		6	6		4	8		4	8		9	4		9	4		7	
William Williams	27		2			4	6		4	6		1	10		1	10		3	8		3	8		2	9
Amos Strettle	391										1	12	8	1	12	8	3	5	4	3	5	4	2	9	
John Benezet	350	2	11		7	15		7	15		1	3	4	1	3	4	2	6	8	2	6	8	1	15	
Alexander Brown	230											15	4		15	4	1	10	8	1	10	8	1	3	
Lewis Gordon, deceased	100								17			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
William Logan	700							6	8		2	18	4	2	18	4	5	16	8	5	16	"	4	7	6
WILLIAM's Township.																									
William Allen, deceased	100											16	8		16	8	1	13	3	1	13	3	1	5	
MACCUNGIE Township.																									
Casper Wister	300	2	18					7	10		2	10		2	10		5			5			3	15	
ALLEN TOWNSHIP.																									
Sarah Wister	500	7	2		21	6	7	21	6	7	4	3	4	4	3	4	8	6	8	8	6	8	6	5	
HEIDELBERG Township.																									
Samuel Rhoads	160										2			2			1	3	4	1	3	4	2		
Peter Stechel	50											12	6		12	6		6	8		6	8		12	6
Philip Roth	27											6	9		6	9		4			4			6	9
Jacob Kretchman	27											6	9		6	9		4			4			6	9
BETHLEHEM Township.																									
Sarah Wister	500	8			24			24			4	3	4	4	3	4	8	6	8	8	6	8	6	5	
William Bingham	500							24			4	3	4	4	3	4	8	6	8	8	6	8	6	5	
SALISBURY Township.																									
Isaac Greenleaf	200		16						3	4	1	13	4	1	13	4	3	6	8	3	6	8	2	10	
WHITEHALL Township.																									
Samuel Morris	750										6	5		6	5		12	10		12	10		9	7	6
FORKS Township.																									
Thomas Potts	50		11	6	2	2	9	2	2	9		8	4		8	4		16	8		16	8		12	6
PENN Township.																									
Jacob Tryblebees	150											12	6		12	6	1	5		1	5			18	6
Jacob Manns	200		11		1	5	9	1	5	9		13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
Philip Mosser	100		6			18			18			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
Burkhard Mosser	250		13	6	2	1	6	2	1	6		16	10		16	10	2			2			1	10	
Martin Swab	150		4			10	9		10	9		10			10		1			1				15	
Jacob Mase	400		6		3	15		3	15		1	6	8	1	6	8	2	13	4	2	13	4	2		
Peter Keyser	200		12	6	1	18		1	18			13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
Thomas Parvin	200		12	6	1	16		1	16			13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
Valentine Probst	150		7	6	1	1	8	1	1	8		12	6		12	6	1	5		1	5			18	9
Henry Reasledersser	100		5			13			13			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
Jacob King	200		7	6	1	8		1	8			13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
Arnold Beiling	300		10		2	4		2	4		1			1			2			2			1	10	
Andrew Ohl	100		4	6		14			14			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
John Lifer	150		6			18			18			10			10		1			1				15	
Joseph Kerber	100		4			10	9		10	9		6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
William Green	100		4			10	9		10	9		6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
Jacob Barrell	100		4			10	9		10	9		6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
John Myer	50		2	6		8			8			3	4		3	4		6	8		6	8		5	
Barnet Fulliweiler	150		5			11	9		11	9		10			10		1			1				15	
Thomas Brumfield	300		11		1	13		1	13		1			1			2			2			1	10	
William Logan	400	1	5		3	14	8	3	14	8	1	6	8	1	6	8	2	13	4	2	13	4	2		
Michael Ohl	150		6			16	8		16	8		10			10		1			1				15	
William Buckman	200							1	1	9		13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
James Bartley	176		5			14	8		14	8		11	10		11	10	1	3	8	1	3	8		17	9
Nicholas Frantz	223		11		1	13	9	1	13	9		15			15		1	10		1	10		1	2	6
Levi Thomas	80		3	3		9	6		9	6		5	4		5	4		10	8		10	8		8	
John Ritter	150		7	6	1	7		1	7			10			10		1			1				15	
TOWAMENSING Township.																									
Stephen Balliet	200		8		1	13		1	13			13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
William Kerr	60								8			4			4			8			8			6	
Christian Hoffman	300		16		2	8		2	8		1			1			2			2			1	10	
Abraham Smith	300		16		2	8		2	8		1			1			2			2			1	10	
John Bare	100		5	6		18			18			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
Ulrich Showalter	100		5	6		18			18			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
John Sheimer	100		5	6		18			18			6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
Magdalena Deeter	150		8		1	4		1	4			10			10		1			1				15	
Mark Thompson ½ of a saw-mill	5								12			5	4		5	4		10	8		10	8		8	
Hugh Hughes 1-3 ditto	5								12			5	4		5	4		10	8		10	8		8	
Moses Fravel	250		11	6	1	13	6	1	13	6		16	8		16	8	1	13	4	1	13	4	1	5	
Godfrey Greenzwig	300		16		2	8		2	8		1			1			2			2			1	10	
PLAINFIELD Township.																									
Joseph Fox,	60		4			16			16			6			6			8			8			6	
John Young	50		2	3		6	6		6	6		5			5			6	8		6	8		5	
William Edmunds	25		1	3		3	4		3	4		2	6		2	6		3	4		3	4		2	6
John Biddle	100		3			16			16			10			10			13	4		13	4		10	
John George Buhn	300	1	12		4	16		4	16		1	10		1	10		2			2			1	10	
Frederick Hubler	25		2			4			4			2	6		2	6		3	4		3	4		2	6
Widow Wyland	100											10			10			13	4		13	4		10	
Christian Fry	40		2	6		6	9		6	9		4			4			5	4		5	4		4	
John Okely	200										1			1			1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
James Kelly	50		4	6		13			13			5			5			6	8		6	8		5	
HAMILTON Township.																									
James Easton	400		17	6	2	13	9	2	13	9	1	6	8	1	6	8	2	13	4	2	13	4	2		
CHESNUT-HILL Township.																									
Myer Hart	200		8		1	12		1	12			13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
David Kennedy	90		4			12			12			6			6			12			12			9	
Yost Eard	95											6	4		6	4		12	8		12	8		9	6
Joseph Biddle	600	1	16		5	8		5	8		2			2			4			4			3		
Joseph Rowling	250		11		1	12	6	1	12	6		16	8		16	8	1	13	4	1	13	4	1	5	
Samuel Rowling	200		9		1	10	6	1	10	6		13	4		13	4	1	6	8	1	6	8	1		
George Palmer	400		13		2	13	6	2	13	6	1	6	8	1	6	8	2	13	4	2	13	4	2		
William Paul	100		5	6		16	9		16	9		6	8		6	8		13	4		13	4		10	
Thomas James	235		13		1	18	6	1	18	6		15	8		15	8	1	11	4	1	11	4	1	3	6
Richard Witter	300		16						3	4	1			1			2			2			1	10	

[*For the Remainder see the Fourth Page.*]

Remainder of the ACT *for establishing Fees, begun in our last.*

SHERIFF's FEES in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Making proclamation through the county, *fifteen shillings*, to be paid by the county.

Summoning the grand jury and petitt jury, *three pounds ten shillings*, to be paid by the county.

Every committitioner in that Court, to be paid by the party, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Serving and returning every summons for a witness, *two shillings and six-pence.*

His attendance on the Court, for every day the same is held, to be paid by the county, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

FEES belonging to the Coroner of each county shall be as follows, *to wit,*

Viewing a dead body, *ten shillings.*

Summoning and qualifying the inquest, drawing and returning the inquisition, *ten shillings.*

Summoning and qualifying each witness, besides mileage to the place where the body is viewed, *one shilling and six-pence* each, to be paid out of the goods, chattels, lands or tenements of the slayer (in case of murder or manslaughter) if any he hath, if not, out of the goods, chattels, lands or tenements, of the party dead; and in case of an infant, servant or slave, by the parent or master, if able, otherwise by the county, with mileage from the Court-house to the place of viewing the body.

Executing any process or writs of any kind, the same fees as are allowed to the Sheriff.

FEES to the Judge of the Admiralty shall be as follows:

On a trial of a prize or no prize, for a vessel under one hundred tons, *twelve pounds ten shillings.*

Of one hundred tons and upwards, *twenty pounds*, in lieu of all fees, including the final sentence or decree.

Specific FEES.

Holding Court by adjournment or otherwise, *one pound*; attesting all depositions, *four shillings* each.

Every stipulation, *eight shillings.*

Allowing or signing a writ of attachment, or other writ, *eight shillings.*

Register FEES in the Court of Admiralty shall be as follows: *to wit,*

Attending each Court (when the Judge is allowed *twenty shillings*) *ten shillings.*

Entering an action, *five shillings.*

Recording and filing bill, *five shillings.*

Recording and filing interrogatories, *five shillings.*

Entering every motion, *three shillings and nine-pence*; if special, *five shillings.*

Drawing a writ, *six shillings*, if special and judicial, *one shilling and six-pence* per sute.

Drawing advertisement and printing, *one pound fifteen shillings.*

Filing each exhibit brought into the office, *one shilling and six-pence.*

Making and entering the proclamations, *ten shillings*; attending the examination or cross-examination of each witness, *ten shillings.*

Drawing depositions per side of one hundred and five words each, *one shillings and six-pence.*

Entering appearance of proctor per claimant, *six shillings.*

Reading and filing the claim, *eight shillings and nine pence.*

Reading and filing replication and rejoinder, &c. each *eight shillings and nine-pence.*

Entering the issue and rule for trial, *four shillings and six-pence.*

Entering every motion and rule for adjournment, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Peremptory rule for trial, *five shillings.*

Cuna advisare valt, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Reading the papers at trial, *six shillings.*

Attesting each witness in Court, *nine-pence.*

Drawing each decree, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Taking Marshal's return of unrepresented shares, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Drawing the agency bond, *one pound ten shillings.*

Attending the Judge for the allocatur, and lessening of process and other returns, each *ten shillings.*

Making up the record at large, which includes every transaction of the Court, the bill, claim, all the testimony, exhibits, read at the trial, the Marshal's return to each writ, his vendue account, &c. being copied verbatim, at the per side of one hundred and five words *one shilling and six-pence.*

Bill of costs and copies, *three shillings.*

Office copies, at the rate above stated per side, seal, *four shillings and six pence.*

Marshal's FEES as follows;

Serving every writ, and attending and making return, *fourteen shillings and six-pence.*

Subpœnaing appraisers or viewers, each *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Attending the proclamations, *ten shillings.*

Making his return of unrepresented shares, *fourteen shillings and six-pence.*

Attending each Court, where his presence is necessary, *ten shillings.*

Cryer and tipstaff, for each day's attendance during the trial, *ten shillings.*

And the FEES to the proctor of the Court of Admiralty shall be as follows;

For drawing and exhibiting the libel in each cause, *thirty shillings.*

Drawing interrogatories, *fifteen shillings.*

All other services in any one cause, *thirty-five shillings.*

And the cryer or tipstaff of said Court shall have, for every day's attendance in each cause, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

And the FEES to the Serjeant at Arms shall be as follows;

For serving every order of the House, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Taking any person into custody, *five shillings.*

Travelling charges per mile, *three-pence.*

And the FEES to the Notaries Public shall be as follows;

For registering a bill of exchange, promissory note, bond or bank note, *one shilling and six-pence.*

Registering foreign sea protest, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Registering a copy of such protest, *one shilling.*

A certificate, *seven shillings and six-pence.*

Registering a bill of sale, probate, &c. *six shillings.*

Registering a foreign bill of exchange protested, with a certificate, *five shillings.*

Certified copy of such protest, *five shillings.*

Drawing and registering a common sea protest, seal, &c. *fifteen shillings.*

Drawing and regiſtering a proteſt againſt a merchnnt, for detaining a ſhip beyond proper time, with anſwer and perſiſtance to proteſt, with ſeal and regiſtering, *thirty ſhillings*.

A certified copy under ſeal of a common ſea proteſt, *ten ſhillings*.

A certified copy of proteſt againſt a merchant, *fifteen ſhillings*.

Atteſtation to a letter of attorney, under ſeal, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence*.

Notarial affidavit to an account, under ſeal, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence*.

Proteſt of a bill of exchange for non-acceptance, non-payment, or promiſſory note for non-payment, and regiſtering, ſeal, &c. *ſix ſhillings*,

And the FEES to the Cryer of every Court ſhall be as follows;

For every action commenced and brought into Court, *nine-pence*.

Calling a jury, ſworn at the bar, *one ſhilling*.

Every indictment found by the Grand Jury, *one ſhilling*.

Every diſcharge of any perſon by proclamation, *one ſhilling*.

Calling a non-ſuit, *ſix-pence*.

Calling a default, *ſix-pence*.

Every Attorney, at his firſt admiſſion, *five ſhillings*.

Every common recovery ſuffered in Court, *five ſhillings*.

Every fine proclaimed in Court, *five ſhillings*.

Every Prothonotary, Sheriff or Clerk of the Peace, the firſt term after they undertake the execution of their reſpective office, *five ſhillings*.

Calling, by direction of the Court, each Conſtable or Juror who makes default, to be paid by ſuch defaulter, *ſix-pence*.

Every judgment in Court, *one ſhilling*.

FEES to the Conſtables ſhall be as follows; *to wit*,

For ſerving a warrant or ſummons, *one ſhilling*.

Travelling charges, *two-pence* each mile, from the place of ſervice to the place where the proceſs is returnable.

Serving every attachment, *two ſhillings*.

Serving an execution for a debt not exceeding *five pounds*, *one ſhilling*.

Selling goods taken in execution, and making return, *two ſhillings*.

Putting any perſon in the ſtocks, and attending, *one ſhilling*.

Conveying any perſon to the county goal by mittimus, *one ſhilling*, and mileage.

Summoning every witneſs, *nine-pence*, and mileage.

And be it enacted, That each of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court may and ſhall nominate and appoint, by a writing under their reſpective hands and ſeals, one Tipſtaff, whoſe duty and power ſhall be the ſame within the State, as that of a Conſtable within his townſhip, and who ſhall conſtantly attend on their reſpective Judges in Court, and at their chambers, to execute the warrants directed to them, and to perform ſuch other ſervices as appertain to their offices, unleſs their attendance as aforeſaid ſhall be diſpenſed with; which ſaid Tipſtaffs ſhall have and receive the like fees as Conſtables.

And the FEES to the Naval Officer ſhall be as follows; *to wit*,

For entering or clearing every veſſel above thirty tons, with all the neceſſary papers, *twenty-ſeven ſhillings*.

Every bond taken by virtue of his office, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence*.

Provided always, That no ſhallop or boat, paſſing between this State and the State of *New-Jerſey* or *Delaware*, ſhall be liable to pay any reward for entering or clearing, and that one general permit for all goods ſhipped on board ſuch ſhallops or boats, to be taken from the maſter's report, ſhall be ſufficient.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the naval officer ſhall refuſe or neglect to cancel any bond given to him, on return of a proper certificate for that purpoſe, he ſhall be liable to pay double damages to the party aggrieved.

And the FEES to all Inqueſts and Jurors ſhall be as follows;

For every inquiſition on writs of enquiry, of damages, elegit, partition, inqueſt of office, or any other inquiry, each, per day, *two ſhillings*.

Trying all actions on iſſue joined, each Juror ſworn or affirmed, *one ſhilling*.

Each Juryman ſummoned and attending on a view of land, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence* per day, provided he afterwards attends upon the trial.

And the Tipſtaff, Bailiff or Conſtable, attending the Grand Jury, ſhall have and receive per day, *two ſhillings*, to be paid by the county.

And for attending each Petit Jury on trial, until they give in their verdict, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence*, and no more, to be paid by the party.

And that every witneſs, legally ſummoned to attend, ſhall have, for every day that he or ſhe is obliged to attend within the county where he or ſhe reſides, in order to give evidence, *four ſhillings*; attending from every other county, *five ſhillings* per day, with reaſonable allowance for coming and returning; the bill of every ſuch witneſs to be taxed by a Judge of the Court where the ſaid action is brought, and paid by the party at whoſe requeſt the witneſs is ſummoned in the firſt inſtance, but the coſts finally to attend the event of the ſuit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice, Attorney at Law, or other officer or officers, or perſons herein before mentioned, ſhall make demand of any fees, without giving the party of whom ſuch fees ſhall be demanded a bill of particulars, if required, or ſhall *refuſe* to give the party or parties a receipt under his hand for the ſaid fees upon payment thereof, every ſuch Juſtice, Attorney, officer or other perſon, ſhall forfeit and pay for the firſt offence the ſum of *twenty pounds*, and for the ſecond offence *forty pounds*, and be diſplaced and removed out of office; the one half of which penalties to be for the uſe of the Commonwealth, and the other half to him, her or them that ſhall ſue for the ſame. Which penalties ſhall and may be recovered in any Court of Record in this State, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no eſſoin, protection or wager of law, or more than one imparlance ſhall be allowed.

And Whereas, by a clauſe in the twenty-ſixth ſection of the plan or frame of government, it is declared, that if any officer ſhall take greater or other fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it ſhall ever after diſqualify him from holding any office in this State.

And Whereas it is reaſonable that all actions, ſuits and proſecutions for offences, attended with ſuch heavy penalties upon conviction, ought to be brought within a convenient time:

Be it therefore further enacted, That all actions, ſuits or proſecutions for the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act, or grounded upon the clauſe in the twenty-ſixth ſection of the plan or frame of government above-recited, ſhall be brought and commenced within one year after the offence or offences committed, and not afterwards.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be admitted to the office of an Attorney at Law, or to make any plea at the bar, except in his own caſe, without taking the oath or affirmation following; to wit, You ſhall behave yourſelf in the office of an Attorney at Law, within this court, according to the beſt of your learning and ability, and with all good fidelity, as well to the court as to the client; you ſhall uſe no falſehood, nor delay any perſon's cauſe for lucre or malice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act of Aſſembly, intituled "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Fees," paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two, and all other acts of Aſſembly heretofore made for regulating and eſtabliſhing fees, and every matter, clauſe and thing therein contained, ſo far as they relate to any officer or other perſon, for any ſervice or ſervices herein mentioned, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed, made null and void, any thing in the ſaid acts, or any of them, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That this act ſhall commence and be of full force and effect from and after the firſt day of next, and not before.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

On PUBLIC CREDIT, as the Means of obtaining a NAVY.

A MEMBER of Congreſs not leſs reſpectable for his abilities than for his integrity, upon reading the late publications upon the ſubject of an American Navy, ſaid, "The ideas contained in theſe papers are juſt---but what can Congreſs do? We want money." Yes, Sir, ſaid the author of thoſe papers, you want money, but you want ſomething of much more importance, that is CREDIT.

It will be painful to enumerate all the cauſes which have affected the public credit of the United States. But it muſt be done. The diſeaſe muſt be thoroughly inveſtigated, before we can arrive at a knowledge of a remedy ſuited to the preſent exigencies of America.

1. The delay of taxation under an accumulating quantity of paper money. This created in many people a diſtruſt in the promiſes of government, and thus affected public credit.

2. The want of parſimony in the expenditure of public money.

3. The partiality and protection that have been ſhewn to unfaithful ſervants of the public.

4. The neglect of a ſpeedy ſettlement of public accounts.

5. The neglect and waſte of public property, ſuch as cloathing ---flour---military ſtores---waggons---horſes, and the like.

6. The reſolve of the 18th of March, 1780, for reducing the value of the continental money to forty for one. Unfortunately this reſolution trod upon the heels of a circular letter, declaring that the paper money then in circulation ſhould certainly be redeemed at its nominal value. I do not ſay that this would have been juſt. Far from it. Money iſſued from the Treaſury at forty for one had no claim to a redemption above that value, and this was the caſe with above one half of the paper then in circulation. I reprobate the manner in which that fatal meaſure was adopted and carried into execution. The tender laws were in force in moſt of the States until the money fell below forty for one. Theſe tender laws were made in conſequence of recommendations from Congreſs. The people therefore who received their money in that depreciated ſtate in obedience to thoſe laws, and who, expecting an appreciation of it (agreeably to the ſolemn promiſes of Congreſs) had lodged it in the funds, had certainly a right to have their continental money redeemed at its nominal value. It would have been eaſy to have admitted theſe exceptions to the general reſolutions. Say not that no law can accommodate itſelf to all the circumſtances of individuals. I ſay, no law ſhould be made that inflicts injuſtice or eſtabliſhes iniquity. If only one aged citizen---or one widow---or one orphan ſuffered the loſs of £100 unjuſtly by that meaſure, it was enough to condemn it. It is a ſtain upon the revolution. I wiſh our rulers would look back, and enquire how far the continuance of the diſtreſſes of the war may not be conſidered as a puniſhment of that great national ſin under which our country groans.

7. The delay of Congreſs and their Pay-Maſters to ſettle with perſons who had ſupplied the army with ſtores, proviſions and the like,---and the final ſettlement of their accounts in depreciated money.

8. Above all, the neglect of Congreſs to pay the intereſt due upon funded money. This has injured public credit more than it is in the power of language to deſcribe. Who would truſt an individual with additional ſums of money upon bond, that had neglected for a number of years to pay not only the principal, but even the intereſt of former bonds?

In this enumeration of the ſources of the want of public credit, I do not mean to be cenſorious. I can lay the greateſt part of our misfortunes to our ignorance and *inexperience* in the higher branches of active government.----There have been ſpeculators and libertines in Congreſs, but they have long ſince been diſmiſſed from that body. The preſent Congreſs I believe is compoſed of men of as much integrity and abilities as ever met together for the government of this, or perhaps of any other country.

There cannot be a greater proof of the wiſdom of the preſent Congreſs, than the great and happy changes they have effected in the adminiſtration of our public affairs.---They have reformed all the ſtaff departments of the army.---They have compelled their tardy and delinquent ſervants to produce their accounts.----They have reduced the expences of the war two thirds below the expenditures of former years.---They have addreſſed the States, in language the moſt forcible, to provide in time for the ſupport of our army.----They have not been unmindful of the debts and ſufferings of the individuals who have generouſly ſerved the public.---- Part of the buſineſs of the late embaſſy of two delegates to each of the Sates, I am informed, was to urge them immediately to allow the five per cent. upon all imports to Congreſs, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt due upon Loan-Office Certificates.

I come now to the principal deſign of this eſſay, which is to ſhew that the only way to reſtore public credit is immediately to provide competent funds to pay the intereſt upon funded money.--- It is unneceſſary to addreſs a ſingle word to Congreſs upon this ſubject. They have done their duty. I beg the attention only of the Legiſlatures and people of America.

A nation, with reſpect to credit, is like a merchant. A good name for punctuality and integrity is of more conſequence to him than thouſands of pounds.

All the maxims that relate to the uſefulneſs of integrity in individuals apply likewiſe to States. Honeſty is not only the beſt policy, but it is the only true policy; and if rogues knew the profits of honeſty, they would certainly be honeſt out of roguery.

Patriotiſm is too often a feeble virtue. It ſtands in need of the aids of intereſt or honor to call it into action. Hence the oldeſt and wiſeſt governments have always ſecured the ſervices of its citizens by juſtice and liberality. Great-Britain, without one ſpark of national principle, has always found it her intereſt to be juſt. The honor of the firſt nobleman and the integrity of the firſt merchant in the kingdom yield to the juſtice of the State. "Government ſecurity" in Britain out-weighs all the private bonds and mortgages of the nation.

An individual may ſucceed longer without integrity than a ſtate. We muſt be honeſt, or we ſhall be undone. The United States muſt perform ſome works of ſupererogation in the temple of juſtice, in order to recover their character. It cannot be redeemed at too high a price. Colonel Chaſtres ſaid he would give £10,000 for a character. He knew well the immenſe value of a character by the want of it. Solomon ſaid very juſtly, "That a good name is rather to be choſen than great riches." It ſupplies the want of wealth by begetting credit.

The firſt, nay, more, the only thing which remains to recover the credit of the United States, is to pay off punctually and immediately the intereſt of the funded debts. I ſay nothing here of the early and diſintereſted patriotiſm of the principal creditors of the United States. I ſay nothing of the activity of that whig faith, which led thouſands to depoſit their ALL in the hands of the Congreſs, when they were without an army, without an alliance, or without a confederation. I paſs over the anguiſh of widows and orphans, who now ſuffer in ſilence all the diſtreſſes of poverty and dependence, for want of that annual income which their own virtue or the virtue of their guardians prompted them to expect from the public. Theſe conſiderations ſhould all have their proper weight.----But my buſineſs at preſent is only to awaken my fellow citizens to a ſenſe of the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing *public credit*. On this hang all the law and the prophets in politicks. It is the principal hinge of government. It is the ſtrongeſt ſinew of war. It is the baſis, cement and ſuperſtructure of the independence of America. The perfection of a government conſiſts in fidelity and punctuality. Heaven would neither be courted nor enjoyed, if there could be found in the hiſtory of the world a ſingle breach of the promiſes of the divine Author of revelation. In a word, public credit is the offſpring of public juſtice, and univerſal juſtice is nothing elſe but univerſal intereſt. The intereſt of a State, like that of individuals, is its duty, and and on the contrary, its duty is always its true intereſt.

Do we wiſh to extricate our country from the preſent diſtreſſing war by a *ſingle* bold and active campaign?---Let us cheriſh public credit.

Do we wiſh to recover a character for honor and integrity?--- Let us cultivate public credit.

Do we wiſh to relieve the diſtreſſes of the moſt worthy and the moſt unprotected members of the community by the annual payment of the intereſt of a juſt debt?---Let us eſtabliſh public credit.

Do we wiſh to acquire the confidence of foreigners, and more eſpecially of our firſt allies the ſubjects of the King of France, who have ſo liberally poured their treaſures into our funds?---Let us attend to the eſtabliſhment of public credit.

Laſtly,---Do we wiſh to ſeize that ſhare of the uſe and empire of the ocean which God and nature have given us?---Do we wiſh to drive the proud uſurpers of the ſovereignty of the ſeas from our coaſts?---Do we wiſh once more to invigorate the ſprings of induſtry in the merchant and the farmer, by opening our ports by means of an American navy?---Then let us above all things cultivate and eſtabliſh public credit.

Peace---character---the bleſſings of thouſands who are ready to periſh---the confidence of foreigners---and a navy, the only certain bulwark of our freedom and independence, will all be the immediate and natural conſequences of the revival and eſtabliſhment of public credit.

Let no creditor of the United States deſpair of his debt. The neceſſity of juſtice to our exiſtence as a nation is too clear to leave the leaſt ſuſpicion of any unſure or equivocal conduct in our rulers, with reſpect to public debts. The punctual payment of the intereſt of thoſe debts hereafter will not depend upon the integrity of men in power. It will hardly be neceſſary for them to poſſeſs underſtanding, in order to do juſtice. Neceſſity and intereſt, to which fools and rogues yield in common with wiſe and honeſt men, will compel them to act juſtly. Loan-Office Certificates are upon a footing widely different from Continental money. It was the intereſt of a great majority of the inhabitants of the United States, that that money ſhould be redeemed at forty for one. It is the intereſt of no one, that the Loan Office Certificates ſhould be neglected, or redeemed below their nominal value. Where is the man who is not intereſted in them himſelf, or who has not a friend or a relation whoſe ſupport or happineſs depends upon them. I ſincerely ſympathiſe with the man whom neceſſity forces, and I deſpiſe the man whom timidity or diſaffection tempts to part with his certificates below their real value. When the profits of money are reduced by regular trade, they will certainly be worth their nominal ſum, and I am not ſure whether after a peace, the ſix per cent. intereſt that will be paid upon them will not tempt foreigners to give an advance of 50 per cent. upon their principal;---for the higheſt intereſt that is paid by the States of Europe in the time of peace, is never more than four per cent.

I am at a loſs to determine the aggregate debts of the United States. Let not my readers be ſurpriſed when I add, that I view the large records of the Loan Office certificates with pleaſure as the articles of confederation of America. They are an overbalance for all the oppoſition of different tempers, governments, religions and intereſts to our union. The intereſt which the individuals of each State have in the redemption of theſe Certificates will render the perpetual union of the States no leſs dear to them, than their liberties and independence.

It is foreign to my purpoſe to point out the many reſources which America poſſeſſes for paying the intereſt upon Loan-Office Certificates, if the five per cent. impoſt ſhould not be ſufficient for that purpoſe. Duties, whether raiſed by cuſtoms or exciſe, are but little felt. How great at times has been the price of rum---ſugar---tea and coffee ſince the war, and yet who has complained of that extraordinary price? and how little has the conſumption of them been diminiſhed upon that account?

I am diſtreſſed at perceiving how few people conſider the payment of taxes for the defence of our liberties as a privilege. Yes--- it is an offering in the holy temple of liberty. Forgive us, celeſtial ſtranger, that we love thee ſo little, and that we ſerve thee with ſo much indifference! What would not the republicans who are ſcattered here and there throughout the monarchies of Europe give for the privilege of enjoying a government and rulers of their own election, upon the light condition of paying a trifling part of their income every year for their defence and ſupport? No man conſiders it as a hardſhip to pay for his food or cloaths. They are neceſſary he thinks for the ſupport of life. And is not liberty as neceſſary to us as men, as bread is neceſſary to us as animals? Let ſuch of my readers as are fathers recollect the pleaſure with which they have laid out, in ſome inſtances, large ſums of money to purchaſe even playthings for their children. Say, did not the joy with which they ran to your arms and clumbed your knees to receive the expenſive preſent repay you with intereſt for it?--- And will you complain of paying a generous price for that liberty which is ſo much more eſſential to their happineſs? Think of the gratitude with which unborn generations will fly to your tombs, climb your monuments, and with hearts overflowing with joy, thank you for the heavenly boon you have bequeathed to them. For the future then let us mark the man who grumbles at paying taxes. He is worſe than a tory. He is an enemy to his own fleſh and blood. He is a prophaner of the rites and worſhip of the ſacred temple of liberty. He is a practical traitor againſt the independence and freedom of the United States.

Having briefly ſtated the neceſſity and advantages of reviving and eſtabliſhing public credit, I cannot help anticipating the ſucceſs of this ſincere endeavour to ſerve the public. Methinks I ſee every ſelfiſh paſſion abſorbed in the love of our country. I behold confidence and liberality diverted from their private channels, and flowing in a copious ſtream towards the public Treaſury. And here I beg leave to ſuggeſt a thought. The intereſt of money in every age and country has kept pace with its profits in trade. Uſury was forbidden among the Jews, *only* becauſe it was impoſſible to employ money to any advantage in their country. None but the objects of charity therefore ever borrowed. The intereſt of money in the reign of Charles the 5th was twenty per cent. The profits of trade, being in a few hands in that age, bore a proportion to that intereſt. It has gradually fallen with the emoluments of commerce down to ten, eight, ſix, four, and three per cent. The profits of trade in peace in Philadelphia were eſtimated at eight per cent.--hence ſix per cent. was a juſt and proportionable intereſt in the time of peace. The medium profits of inſured trade for ſeveral years paſt, I am informed by an accurate merchant, are about ten per cent. I ſubmit the queſtion therefore to public enquiry, Whether eight per cent. ſhould not be the intereſt upon all monies to be borrowed by the public hereafter?---That ſum, and in ſome caſes much more, is daily given and taken (though in other forms than bonds) by individuals. Nor is it in the power of laws to prevent it. While this is the caſe, I fear the public will not be able to borrow any more money at the old intereſt of ſix per cent.

But I return to the ſubject of the happy conſequences of reviving public credit. Methinks I ſee our docks and wharffs filled with public artificers. I hear every where the din of the labour of workmen employed in building an American navy. To this point let all our ſtudies tend. Let our ſtateſmen think of nothing now but an American navy. Let them talk of it as they riſe up and lie down, and as they walk by the way. Let the words "American navy" be written in large characters over the doors of every State-houſe in the union. I beg the indulgence of my countrymen upon this ſubject. I well remember the contempt with which crown officers ſpoke in the beginning of the war of our raiſing and equipping an army. "Where (ſaid they) will you get ſoldiers? and who is able among you to command an army? But the whig ſpirit, like deſperation, ſupplied the want of every

thing. We have had armies and Generals that have vanquiſhed the armies and Generals of Britain. The whigs now, in imitation of the tories, cry out, "where will you find money to build a navy, or ſailors to mann it? and who is equal to the command of a fleet?" Prepoſterous language! Do we not perceive that the war has proved both a nurſery and a ſchool for ſeamen, and he is a ſtranger to the character of the Americans who does not perceive their amphibious nature. Their verſatility of genius---their ſingular activity of body---their aſtutia, or turn for ſtratagem, and their uncommon patience of ſuffering, all qualify them in the higheſt degree for command and ſervice upon the ocean. The hiſtory of our battles and ſucceſſes at ſea ſince the commencement of the preſent war, is the hiſtory of human ingenuity and glory. Britain ſickens at the proſpect of our future naval importance, and France looks up to us for aſſiſtance in eſtabliſhing the ballance of maritime power in Europe. Humanity triumphs every where in contemplating our naval reſources. She views with tears of joy burſting from her eyes, white robed peace deſcending from heaven, and preparing to alight upon an American navy, in order to dwell forever among the children of men.

July 4, 1782. LEONIDAS.

A L B A N Y, June 24.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived in this city for the commanding officer of this poſt, with an account that a conſiderble party of the enemy, laſt Saturday morning about daylight, ſurpiſed a Serjeant's guard at Ellis's mill, near the Little Falls; the whole, except the Serjeant, were either killed or taken, together with 10 *of the inhabitants that were at work in the mill.*

Mr. Skinner (the overſeer of the mill) was among ſt the number of the taken, but has ſince made his eſcape and come in; he informs that they were about 300 *in number;* 100 *of regulars, or men in uniform, (ſuppoſed to be Sir John's corps) and* 200 *Indians and tories.*

They had burnt the mill, and were on their way back when the expreſs came away.

C H A T H A M, *July* 3.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon ſignals were diſplayed on Staten-Iſland, announcing the arrival of a fleet, but what they are, or from whence they came, we have not been able to learn.

Sir Guy Carleton has withdrawn all the regular troops from the city of New-York; garriſon duty is performed by the militia.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 10.

Extract of a letter from Major-General GREENE *to his Excellency the* PRESIDENT *of* CONGRESS, *dated Head-Quarters, near Bacon's Brjdge, South-Carolina, May* 21, 1782.

S I R,

I DO myſelf the honor to encloſe to your Excellency a copy of a reſolution of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and the King's reply, which were ſent out to me laſt evening by Lieutenant-General Leſlie, through Major Skelly, his Aid de Camp, accompanied with a verbal meſſage, that as thoſe changes of meaſures ſeem to lead directly to a peace, he would agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities on their part, provided we would on ours, until he had further orders from New-York, or from the Britiſh Court. Major Skelly further added, that Sir Henry Clinton was gone to England, and that Sir Guy Carleton had arrived at New-York to take the command, and that his Secretary was now with Congreſs.

"As the propoſition for a ceſſation of hoſtilities did not come with the neceſſary forms, I gave it no written anſwer. But if it had come with all the ſolemnity neceſſary to the buſineſs, and duly authoriſed by full and ample powers, I ſhould not have thought myſelf at liberty to agree to any ſuch thing without the order of Congreſs."

Extract of another letter from General Greene, dated near Bacon's bridge, South-Carolna, May 31, 1782.

S I R,

"I had the honor to addreſs your Excellency on the 21ſt inſt. on the ſubject of a verbal meſſage from Lieut. Gen. Leſlie, propoſing a ceſſation of hoſtilities in this country. Since then I have received a letter from him on the ſubject; but as I was not ſufficiently authorized to accede to the propoſal, I informed him that I muſt wait the orders of Congreſs before I could, with propriety, give him a definitive anſwer.

"That your Excellency may more fully underſtand the nature of the propoſition, and what the circumſtances are upon which it is grounded, I take the liberty to incloſe the General's letter, with my anſwer.

"On the 21ſt inſtant General Wayne fell in with and defeated a party of Britiſh troops under Colonel Browne, near Harris's bridge, in Georgia, within 7 miles of Savannah. The General's deciſive conduct upon this occaſion reflects the higheſt honor upon himſelf, and the officers and ſoldiers under him deſerve the warmeſt commendation. His official report, which I herewith encloſe, will detail the particulars of the action, and inform your Excellency more fully of the merit of thoſe troops who had the honor of engaging the enemy.

"Flying parties of the Britiſh cavalry are frequently making excurſions into the country from Charleſtown, with no other object, that I can learn, but that of diſtreſſing the inhabitants. Two days paſt, a body of our dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Laurens, fell in with about 30 below Dorcheſter, commanded by a Capt. Dawkins, whom they inſtantly charged and routed, taking from him 7 dragoons and one Lieutenant, with 10 horſes and accoutrements compleat. We had 3 men wounded and 2 horſes killed.

"The army, notwithſtanding our long inactivity and the ſuppoſed unhealthineſs of the ſituation, have enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of health."

"*Dear Sir, Ebenezer, 24th May,* 1782.

"On the 21ſt inſt. I received intelligence of the enemy being out in force from Savanna, in conſequence of which White's dragoons and Poſey's infantry were put in motion, and at five o'clock in the evening arrived at Mr. W. Gibbons's, ſix miles N. W. of Savanna. At ſix an expreſs from Lieut. Col. Jackſon announced the enemy in force at Harris's Bridge, on the great Ogechee road, ſeven miles from town, and that a ſmall party were at Ogechee Ferry, which he intended to attack with his corps. Upon enquiry, I found that the only route to the enemy's poſition was thro' a thick ſwamp of near four miles extent, with many deep and dangerous moraſſes to paſs, and to interſect the Ogechee road at an intermediate diſtance from Savanna and the Bridge. I was properly impreſſed with the difficulty attending a night march over ſuch ground, as well as the delicacy of a manœuvre that placed me between the whole of the enemy's force in Georgia: But when I came to reflect upon the experience and gallantry of the officers, and the ſteady bravery of the troops, they were directed to advance, from a conviction that the ſucceſs of a nocturnal attack depended more upon proweſs than numbers. At twelve o'clock at night our van arrived at the Ogechee road, four miles S. W. of Savanna, when the enemy alſo appeared advancing in cloſe and good order. Notwithſtanding this circumſtance, and the great diſparity of numbers (our rear being yet at a conſiderable diſtance) as ſucceſs depended upon the moment, I ordered the van-guard to charge, which was obeyed with ſuch vivacity, as to immediately terminate in the total defeat and diſperſion of all the Britiſh cavalry and a large body of infanty, picked from the Seventh Regiment, the Heſſians, Fanning's and Brown's Regulars, with the Choctaw Indians, Tories, &c. the whole commanded by Col. Brown. The precipitate flight of the enemy prevented any part of the troops from coming into contact with them, except Lieut. Col. Poſey's light company under Capt. Parker, and a few dragoons under Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Boyer, conducted by Col. White. This ſmall van-guard put to route the whole of the enemy's force without the uſe of powder. The almoſt impenetrable thick woods, deep ſwamps and moraſſes, into which they plunged in a diſperſed ſtate, and under cover of the night, ſcreened them from total ruin, at the expence of a great proportion of their arms and horſes, which they abandoned to procure perſonal ſafety. The few of our troops that had an opportunity to engage introduced the American ſword and bayonet with ſuch effect as to kill many, and wound ſome. A number of priſoners alſo fell into our hands, among whom is Lieut. Col. Douglaſs, dangerouſly wounded. We have collected between 20 and 30 of the enemy's beſt dragoon horſes, excluſive of ſeveral that lay dead upon the ſpot. A great number are yet ſtraggling in the ſwamps without riders, and ſuch is the diſperſed ſtate of the dragoons and infantry, that they continue dropping in by twos and threes, moſtly diſarmed. Even Col. Brown and Lieut. Col. Ingram did not find the way to town till the ſecond night after the action, and then unattended.

"After refreſhing the troops at Mrs. Gibbons's, we advanced within view of their lines yeſterday morning, detaching a few infantry and dragoons to draw the enemy out, but they declined the invitation, contenting themſelves with advancing a few Indians and Negroes to the ſkirt of a ſwamp, from whence they commenced a ſcattering and ineffectual fire. Finding that General Clark was not to be enticed from his redoubts, I returned with the troops to this place, where the laſt arrived this morning, with the loſs of only five privates killed and two wounded. We had alſo two dragoon horſes killed, and three hurt; but theſe we ſhall replace with part of the cavalry taken from the enemy. I feel myſelf under the higheſt obligations to every officer and ſoldier for their good conduct, zeal and perſeverance, during a very fatiguing march of near 40 miles, performed in a few hours, to effect this enterpriſe. Lieutenant Colonel Jackſon of the State legion, and his corps, are entitled to my beſt thanks, for their conduct in the day near Ogechee, where the enemy likewiſe ſuffered.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANTHONY WAYNE."

The Hon. Major General GREENE.

S I R, Head-Quarters, May 23, 1782.

"Captain Skelly having ſtated to me the queries he has the honor to receive from you, reſpecting the papers I ſubmitted to your conſideration, and what official authority I had for propoſing a ceſſation of hoſtilities, and believing a treaty for terminating the war was now carrying on. I have therefore to inform you, that thoſe papers were tranſmitted to me by his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, accompanied by a letter from the Right Honorable Welbore Ellis, then one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, referring generally to them for the direction of my conduct, in their reſpect, and that I ſuppoſe not only from the weight of their authority, but likewiſe from the explicit terms in which they convey the ſenſe of his Majeſty and the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. Fuller inſtructions I momently expect from our preſent Commander in Chief, Sir Guy Carleton, whoſe appointment and arrival in America has not been regularly notified to me.

"Thus, Sir, I have explicitly ſtated to you the mode and circumſtances under which theſe important papers have reacked me; and as I can have no doubt from current report, and the nature of theſe documents, that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities has taken place to the northward, and that a treaty to conclude the war is now carrying on, I held it a duty I owed to the rights of humanity, the welfare of this country, and the ſentiments of the legiſlature of my own, to propoſe that ſuch a ceſſation ſhould take place here; and this propoſal, from theſe motives, I again renew, and will depute, if it meets your concurrence, Commiſſioners to ſettle the terms of it, and for ſecuring the intereſt, as well civil as military, of each party in their preſent ſtate, aſſuring you at the ſame time, you ſhall have the earlieſt notice of what inſtructions and advices I may receive on this head from New-York.

I have the honor to be,
Your moſt obedient, &c.

(Copy.) ALEXANDER LESLIE."

"S I R, *Head-Quarters, May* 25, 1782.

"I HAVE received your letter of the 23d, which you did me the honor to write me. In anſwer to it, I can only ſay, that I have receeived no orders from Congreſs on the ſubject; but ſhould a treaty be on foot for terminating the war, or a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities has taken place to the northward, I ſhall undoubtedly receive them in a few days. Until I receive their orders upon the matter, I do not think myſelf at liberty to agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Copy.) N. GREENE."

General LESLIE, *&c. &c.*

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, June* 28, 1782.

ON the report of a Committee, conſiſting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Izard and Mr. Madiſon, to whom was referred the letter of the 21ſt of May from Major General Greene,

Reſolved, That the Secretary at War inform Major General Greene, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled approve of his conduct, in rejecting the overtures for a ceſſation of hoſtilities made to him by Lieutenant General Leſlie, commanding the Britiſh troops in Charleſtown; and that he aſſure him Congreſs will uſe their endeavours to enable him effectually to oppoſe the enemy:

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Thurſday laſt being the anniverſary of the declaration of Independence, his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, with the delegates of the ſeveral States, aſſembled at his houſe in this city, received the compliments of his Excellency the Miniſter of France, the Preſident and Council of the State, the principal officers of the United States, the gentlemen of the army and the gentlemen citizens of the ſeveral States in union. At noon a ſalute was fired, the bells of the city were rung, and other demonſtrations of joy exhibited on the occaſion.

On the 25th of June laſt, the birth of the Dauphin of France was celebrated by the people of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, in purſuance of the recommendation of the Governor and Council of that State, a convenient arbour was erected on the banks of Wye river, at Mr. Baker's Old Field Landing, where an elegant entertainment was provided ſufficient for 200 people, at which a large number of reſpectable ladies and gentlemen dined. Two field pieces were placed on an eminence at a ſmall diſtance, and diſcharged at the drinking of, Long life, proſperity and happineſs to the Dauphin---The United States in Congreſs---His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and Royal Family of France---Count Rochambeau and the French Army---General Waſhington and the American Army. The young ladies and gentlemen teſtified their joy by dancing in a neighbouring houſe, and every thing was conducted with mirth and ſatisfaction.

On Friday, the 28th ult. departed this life, Mrs. MARY READ, wife of the reverend Thomas Read, in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle county, in the 40th year of her age, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with examplary patience and chriſtian reſignation. The day following her remains, attended by a great number of perſons of different denominations, were decently interred at the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, near Drawyer's bridge, after a ſermon preached pertinent to the occaſion, by the rev. Thomas Smith, on Job xiii. 15.

It may, with propriety, be ſaid of the deceaſed, that ſhe was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind neighbour, an unſhaken friend; and what is ſtill more excellent, an humble and unaffected follower of the meek and lowly Jeſus. It was the anxious deſire of her ſoul, as ſhe approached the confines of eternity, that many might experience the power of redeeming grace. In a word, it was her daily ſtudy "to love mercy, do juſtice, and walk humbly with her God."

Philadelphia, July 5, 1782.

AGREEABLY to public notice given in the news-papers, a large number of citizens, holders of Loan Office Certificates, met at the State houſe, to take into conſideration the diſappointment and diſtreſs of the creditors of the public, from the ſuſpenſion and delay of the payment of the intereſt due upon Loan Office Certificates; when Mr. Blair M'Clenachan was choſen Chairman, and Doctor Ruſh Secretary of the meeting.

After mature deliberation, the following reſolutions were paſſed:

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That a Committee be appointed, who ſhall make a decent and reſpectful addreſs to Congreſs, ſetting forth the great diſtreſs many holders of certificates muſt ſuffer if no more bills are drawn on France for payment of the intereſt due upon their early loans to the public. That this diſtreſs is greatly aggravated by the unexpected manner in which it will fall upon them, inaſmuch as the greater part of the intereſt on thoſe certificates will become due on the 10th of September next, and there is not time to make proviſion for ſo great a diſappointment. The Committee are therefore directed to pray Congreſs to pay the intereſt due on ſuch certificates, on or before the 1ſt of March enſuing.

2d. *Reſolved*, That the Committee be directed to pray Congreſs to deviſe ſuch means as will pay, not only the above intereſt, but likewiſe the intereſt of the other loan office certificates, dated ſubſequent to the 1ſt of March, 1778, the holders of which have long ſuffered in ſilence, from the want of the intereſt due upon their ſaid certificates.

3d. *Reſolved*, That the Committee be inſtructed to open a correſpondence with the public creditors in the other States, urging them to uſe their utmoſt intereſt for providing immediately the funds neceſſary for this good purpoſe.

The following gentlemen were afterwards appointed a Committee to carry the above reſolutions into execution, viz.---Meſſieurs Blair M'Clenachan, Charles Pettit, Thomas Fitſimmons, Doctor John Ewing and Doctor Benjamin Ruſh.

Signed by order and in behalf of the meeting,
BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, Chairman.

*** *A City Court* will be held at the Court-houſe in this city, on Monday, the 22d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,---of which all perſons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, and all city Conſtables are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All Public Houſe-keepers within the city are alſo notified to apply by petition to this Court for recommendations for Licences for the enſuing year. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1782.

T O B E L E T T,

TWO or THREE furniſhed ROOMS, with one ſmall one fronting the Street; in a pleaſant and healthy Part of the City. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Cheſter, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Expönas to me directed will be ſold, on Tueſday, the 30th inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathaniel Vernon, in Nether Providence township, Cheſter county, a certain meſſuage, plantation, tenement, tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the land of Jonathan Vernon and others; late the property of Nathaniel Vernon; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

Cheſter, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Expönas to me directed will be ſold, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next, at the late dwelling-houſe of John Brinton, in Pennſbury township, one meſſuage, plantation, tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 195 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of ------- Temple and others; late the property of John Brinton; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Expönas to me directed will be ſold, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt inſtant, on the premiſes, a plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Thornbury township, containing 65 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of John Peirce and others; late the property of Iſrael Pyle; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 8, 1782.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Expönas to me directed will be ſold, on Friday, the 2d of Auguſt, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Oxford township, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the property of Dennis Rodden; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

July 5, 1782.

WAS committed to my cuſtody the 29th of May laſt, a certain Negroe Man, who calls himſelf DICK, ſays he belongs to one Herns, of Weſt-Jerſey, who bought him in Maryland; he is a ſtrong made fellow, very black, about 26 years of age, almoſt naked for want of cloaths. The owner of ſaid Negroe is deſired to come in four weeks from this date, pay coſts and take him away, or he will be ſold for to defray his expences, by

‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch as have any demands againſt the eſtate of THOMAS EVANS, Hatter, late of Concord, deceaſed, that they bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to pay the ſame to us the ſubſcribers within three months from this date. It is hoped none will ſubject us to the inconveniency of calling on them in a more diſagreeable way, as there is an abſolute neceſſity of a ſpeedy ſettlement of ſaid eſtate. MARY EVANS,) Adminiſtrat.

June 25, 1782. ¶ HUGH LLOYD,)

Baſkenridge, Somerſet county, State of New Jerſey, July 6.

ALL perſons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the *eſtate of* JOHN MORTON, *late of the city of New-York*, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to make them known to the ſubſcribers.

¶ MARIA S. MORTON,)
tbctf JACOB MORTON) acting Executors.

Lower Merion, June 15, 1782.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber a few days ago, A black and white COW, with a half crop in the off ear. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ JOHN RIGHTER.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin township, near Puſſ's Church, on the 5th day of June laſt, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, no brand, ſuppoſed to be ten or eleven years old. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away from me, the ſubſcriber,

July 6, 1782. ¶ JAMES HOGNES.

Where situated and owners names.	Acres.	2d & 3d State Tax State Mo. £. s. d.	1st 8 Mo. Tax State Money. £. s. d.	2d 8 Mo. Tax State Money. £. s. d.	Effective Supplies for the Year 1781, in State Mo. £. s. d.	Hard Mo. £. s. d.	1st recruit Tax State Money. £. s. d.	2d recruit Tax Hard Money. £. s. d.	Additional Tax in State Mo. £. s. d.
Thomas Craig	360	13	1 18 6	1 18 6	1 4	1 4	2 6 8	2 6 8	1 16
Benjamin Thomkins	500	9	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 13 4	1 13 4	3 6 8	3 6 8	2 10
Matthias Bush	150				6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John George Buhn	250	11	2 3 9	2 3 9	16 8	16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 5
Nathaniel Seidle	280	12	2 7	2 7	18 8	18 8	1 17 4	1 17 4	1 8
Andrew Semer	100	4	16 6	16 6	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
LOWER and UPPER SMITHFIELD Townships.									
William Allen, deceased	400	8	2 4	2 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
Lewis Gordon, deceased	200	4	18 6	18 6	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
William Logan	300	8	1 4 6	1 4 6	1	1	2	2	1 10
John Okely	170			15	11 4	11 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	17
Simon Heller	75	2	6	6	5	5	10	10	7 6
Charles Moore	150			13	10	10	1	1	15
Abraham Van Campen	100	2 6	9	9	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
John Seely	200	5 3	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Paul Kerber	300			1 16	1	1	2	2	1 10
Joseph Morris	280	8		1 12	18 8	18 8	1 17 4	1 17 4	1 8
Ditto Ditto	1500	1 10		5 18	5 18 2	5 18 8	10	10	7 10
Benajah Munday	50	2	5 9	5 9	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	5
James Hays	300	8	1 2 6	1 2 6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Richard Backhouse	50	1 6	5	5	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	5
Daniel Broadhead, jun.	100	8	1 4	1 4	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	10
William Smith and Co.	1340				4 9 4	4 9 4	8 18 8	8 18 8	6 14
Christopher Baker, Executor of Martin Krider	350				1 1	1 1	2 2	2 2	1 16 6
Jacob Shalus in two tracts	520	1 6	4 4	4 4	1 14 8	1 14 8	3 9 4	3 9 4	2 12
John Pinkerton	300			2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
Thomas Shields	300	16		2 8	1	1	2	2	1 10
David Deshler	350	18 6	2 16	2 16	1 3 4	1 3 4	2 6 8	2 6 8	1 15
John Bayard	200	11	1 12	1 12	13 4	13 4	1 6 8	1 6 8	1
Owen Biddle	500	1 6	4	4	1 13 4	1 13 4	3 6 8	3 6 8	2 10
Abraham Lukens	340	7 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	9 4	9 4	18 8	18 8	14
George Henry	400	8	1 5 9	1 5 9	1 6 8	1 6 8	2 13 4	2 13 4	2
Jacob Shreiner	150			1 4	10	10	1	1	15
Philip Bœhm	150			1 4	10	10	1	1	15
Edward Evans	1000				3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	5
Samuel Meredith	5870			46 19 6	19 11 4	19 11 4	39 2 8	39 2 8	29 7
Samuel Powel	3266				10 17 8	10 17 8	21 15 4	21 15 4	16 6 6
Robt. Morris to several tracts	4442				14 16	14 16	29 12	29 12	21 16 9
James Willson in several tracts	10073				22 11 4	22 11 4	55 2 8	55 2 8	50 7 3
John Barron	333	16	2 13 6	2 13 6	1 2 2	1 2 2	2 4 4	2 4 4	1 13 3
Levi Hollingsworth	1000	2 15	8	8	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	5
William Bingham	270			2 3 6	18	18	1 16	1 16	1 7
Adolp Gillman	301		8 14	8 14	1	1	2	2	1 10
Martin Gillman	301		8 14	8 14	1	1	2	2	1 10
Jacob Ritter	48	16	2 8	2 8	8	8	16	16	12
Thomas Bashall	300	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Richard Rundles	300	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Thomas Beans	112	14	2 2	2 2	7	7	14	14	10 6
Michael Hillegas	100	13 4	2	2	6 8	6 8	17 4	17 4	10
Robert Strettle Jones	1000	6 13 4	20	20	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4	6 13 4	5
Lewis Kreider	300	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1 10
Edward Millner	1237	8	24	24	4	4	8	8	6
Peter Hay	250	1 13 4	5	5	16 8	16 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 5
Matthias Irvine	230	1 10 8	4 12	4 12	15 4	15 4	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 3

Philadelphia, June 29.

By virtue of Writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN Brick Messuage or TENEMENT, and Lot or Piece of GROUND, situate in the Northern-Liberties; containing in breadth, on Third-street, continued, northward, 20 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, to a certain 40 feet alley, running from Brown-street to Poplar-lane; bounded on the west by said Third-street, on the south by William Fairs's ground, on the east by the said 40 feet alley, and on the north by Andrew Eardman Lorian's ground: Late the estate of Henry Jones, deceased; under the yearly rent-charge or sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania, payable to William Coats, his heirs and assigns.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Also, to be SOLD at said Time and Place,

TWO-FOURTHS, equal and undivided Parts of a Lot or Piece of GROUND, situate in Wicacoa, in Moyamensing township; bounded by the Swedes parsonage ground, by an alley on Christian-street, by Swanson-street, and by the river Delaware; containing on said alley 88 feet, thence to Swanson-street 136 feet, thence to the river 214 feet, thence up the river 38 feet 4 inches, thence up to Swanson-street 144 feet 4 inches: Deemed late the estate of Simon Sherlock, deceased: Under the yearly rent-charge of Eight Pounds Twelve Shillings and Six-pence, payable to the Trustees of the Swedish Congregation. Taken in execution, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Chelsea Iron-Works, December 19, 1781.

WHEREAS the late Partnership of WILLIAM and CHRISTIAN BUTTS and MOSES YEOMAN, Iron-Masters, of the Chelsea Works, in Greenwich township, in the county of Sussex, in New-Jersey, dissolved on the first day of August last; THESE are therefore to request all persons indebted to the said partnership to make immediate payment to the said partners in manner herein after named, viz. Those persons living in the Jerseys, who are indebted to the said partnership, are desired to pay to the said Moses Yeoman, who lives now at Oxford Furnace, in the said county of Sussex; and those persons living in Pennsylvania, and who are indebted to the said partnership, are desired to pay their accounts to the said William and Christian Butts, now living at Mount-Pleasant Iron-Works, in Berks county, in Pennsylvania aforesaid; and all persons who have any demands against the said partnership are also desired to deliver in their accompts, the Jersey folks to the said Moses Yeoman, and the Pennsylvanians to William and Christian Butts, in order to be settled and paid. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 24th inst. A NEGROE MAN, named SAM, about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, an ill looking thick lipped fellow, limps as he walks. Had on, when he went away, a new shirt and trowsers of tow linen, a flannel waistcoat without sleeves, old shoes and a woollen cap. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and will bring him home, or confine him in any goal, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

Head of Elk, June 25, 1782. ‖ JONATHAN BOOTH.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Three HORSE creatures; the one a SORREL, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark; the other a BLACK, 9 or 10 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with D F; the other is a bay MARE, 5 years old, has the ring bone on all her feet, about 14 hands high, no brand mark observed on her. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ June 20. JACOB KINDICH.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, Inn-keeper, on the top of Chesnut-Hill, a large red COW, with a white face and white along her belly, and the letter A cut upon one of her horns, but which not particularly remembered. Whoever takes up the said cow and delivers her to the owner, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

June 8, 1782. ¶ ANDREW DEHAVEN.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, the 17th day of April last, a black MARE, about 10 or 12 years old, paces and trots, shod all round, has two white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 2, 1782. ¶ SAMUEL AYRES.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Miles-Town, Philadelphia county, on the old York road, 7 miles from the Court-house, Two HORSES, one a bright Bay, 15 years old, and about 14 hands and 3 inches high, hollow back'd, and moves well; the other a black Stone Horse, 6 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, and slender made. Whoever takes up and secures the thief and horses, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his horses again, shall receive a REWARD of FIFTY DOLLARS, and for the horses only, SIXTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

May 20. ¶ ELIJAH TOMLINSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about two weeks ago, from Joseph Turner, Esquire's, plantation, in Passyunk township, a black GELDING, five years old, 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, has a little white on booth his hind footlock joints, a natural trotter. Whoever secures the aforesaid horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and if stolen, all reasonable charges, paid by

July, 1, 1782. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion, Philadelphia county, the 15th of June, 1782, a stray COW, with a white face, branded on the horn. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again. ¶ THOMAS BUTLER.

Just imported in the ship Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, and to be SOLD by the BALE, at the STORE of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Chesnut-street,

SUPERFINE and Second BROADCLOTHS;
A Variety of SILKS and GAUZES;
Royal, Laval & Check LINENS & Linen HANDKERCHIEFS;
At same Place may be had,
A few Casks of excellent SWEET OIL;
RAISINS and CURRANTS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The TIME of a stout, healthy

NEGROE LAD,

About 18 Years of Age, brought up to Farming and driving a Team. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN ZANE, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in that they be paid, by

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOEL ZANE,
JESSE ZANE,
WILLIAM ZANE,
} Executors

Philad. June 1. § 8 w.

JAMES BALLENTINE, *Post-rider,*

HEREBY gives NOTICE to his Employers, that the Year, for which he engaged to ride, will expire the 11th of July next; and as many of his Subscribers have neglected to fulfil their Engagements, by with-holding their Subscriptions, contrary to Agreement; he therefore requests such as are in Arrears, to leave the Money at the Stages where their Papers are left, to enable him to discharge his Contract with the Printers, otherwise he must be under the disagreeable Necessity of calling on them in another Manner. June 19, 1782.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Has just imported in the ship Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, a fresh and valuable assortment of

MEDICINES,

Which will be disposed of, on as moderate terms as possible, in large or small quantities, at his *Medicinal Store*, in *Third-street*, a few doors above *Market-street*,

Among a variety of other articles are the following, viz.

CAMPHOR,
Opium,
Liquorice Root,
Gentian,
Saffron,
Oil of Vitriol,
Sweet Oil,
Sal. Ammoniac,
Valerian,
Cream of Tartar,
Verdigrease,
Jallap,
Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Flour of Sulphur,
Camomile Flowers,
Borax,
Gum Arabic,
----- Assafœted,
----- Myrrh,
Essence of Bergamot,
------- of Lemons,
Lapis Calaminaris,
Orange Flower Water,
Red Præcipitate,
Senna,
Manna, &c.

At the same place may be had, PERUVIAN BARK, of a superior quality, and a very general assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES, viz.

Anderson's, Hooper's, Keyser's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Walker's Drops, Hill's Medicines, James's Powder's, British Teeth Powder, &c.

Medicine Chests for *ships* and *families*, remote from a *Physician*, properly prepared; and all orders from *Practitioners*, *Store-keepers* and others punctually atttended to.

JERUSALEM,

Or a REPRESENTATION of that famous CITY,

WHICH was exhibited in this city 14 years ago, is now to be seen at the house of MICHAEL CRAFT, near the sign of the Blue Ball, in Second-street, Campingtown, above the Barracks, every afternoon, from four o'clock till nine at night. It represents Jerusalem, the Temple of Solomon, and his royal Throne, all the noted Mountains, Houses and Towers in and near said city; likewise the Sufferings of our Saviour from the Garden of Gethsemene to the Mount of Golgotha. It is a curious piece of statuary, all made and carved of wood, according to the history of Josephus. This curious work has been shut up many years for want of room, and is now to be seen by grown persons for a Quarter of a Dollar, and children at half price. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARTIN NOLL, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are desired likewise to bring in their accounts, well attested, for settlement.

ELIZABETH NOLL, Administratrix,
June 26. ¶ GEORGE FOREPAUGH, Administrator.

Little Britain, Lancaster County, June 6, 1782.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of William Leech, on the night of the 8th inst. June, a bay MARE, five years old, about 14 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, both hind feet white, has a lump on her back under the hind part of the saddle. Also two HORSES, one black, about 7 or 8 years old, scarcely 14 hands high, canters well, and has a small lump on his back; the other a sorrel, five years old, thin made, with a star in his face. Whoever takes up and secures said creatures, so as the owners may have them again, shall have Five Pounds reward for horses and thief, if stolen, or Three Pounds if strayed, and in proportion for either of them, paid by ROBERT BELL, or COLLIN CERRELL. ¶

Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, June 12.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, on the 14th of May last, from the armed boat Gibraltar, in the service of the State of New-Jersey, a certain GEORGE MURPHY, says he is an Englishman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, short dark brown or black hair, has lost the middle finger on the right hand, is a very talkative fellow, fond of strong drink, and much given to stealing. Had on when he went off, a half worn blue coat, a white flannel vest, new wool hat, white woollen trowsers, new shoes with plated buckles in them. Whoever takes up said deserter and confines him in any goal, and gives notice to the subscriber so that he may be had, shall receive the above reward, and if brought back, reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES ALLEN, Captain.

N. B. He is supposed to be either lurking about Philadelphia or gone toward Lancaster. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

WHEREAS a certain Samuel M'Cosk of York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, obtained a bond of me the subscriber, of St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Castle, on Delaware, for the quantity of 266 bushels and two-thirds of a bushel of clean merchantable wheat, to be paid on the 26th day of December, in the year 1781, and as I have been informed, has since signed the said bond to a certain John Vance, said Vance being informed that the aforesaid bond is settled agreeable to contract, may return the same; and to prevent farther frauds, I do certify that I have paid up the full consideration of said bond, and have a full and sufficient discharge against the same; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take any assignment on said bond, as I shall not pay again, unless compelled by law.

June 10, 1782. ¶ JAMES HAUGHEY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, A Negroe Man, named GEORGE, he is a slim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 38 years old, is black, and has small legs; he is talkative, sprightly, and very artful: He took with him a variety of clothes, a green cloth coat, a red waistcoat, two homespun ditto (milled cloth, dyed) two new country linen shirts, two hats, one covered with squirrel skin, the other has a button and loop, and a band of silver fringe; he wears a silver broach in his shirt bosom, has several white linen shirts, stocks, and a variety of other clothes; he crossed from Port-Penn to Jersey in the character of a freeman, and calls himself William Harris. Whoever apprehends said fellow and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PEREGRINE WARD.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 30, 1782.

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